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REAGAN INTENTION TO DEPLOY MISSILES REPORTED

LD300930 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 30 TASS -- The United States has no intention of giving up its plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This was said directly yesterday by President R. Reagan in an interview given to a small group of American correspondents. He stressed that the United States has never departed from its position that the deployment of missiles will be started "on schedule," that is in December this year.

The President also said that the United States' ultimate goal, the so-called "zero option," remains unchanged. The purpose behind this proposal of Washington is to secure the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. At the same time President Reagan said that the United States cannot consider acceptable the Soviet proposals which are constructive initiatives aimed at ensuring an actual reduction of armaments.

Ronald Reagan was defending the enormous military budget of the USA for the next fiscal year, set at 280.5 billion dollars, as well as the project he announced recently for establishing a new anti-missile system which is regarded by many as the beginning of a new stage in the arms race, a stage extending the arms race to outer space.

CURRENT ROUND OF INF TALKS ENDS IN GENEVA

LD291128 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 29 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States held a plenary meeting here today ending the current round of the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

It has been agreed that the talks will be continued from May 17 this year.

U.S. 'INTERIM' PROPOSALS AT INF TALKS VIEWED

Violate 'Fundamental Principle'

LD292303 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A plenary session of the USSR and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe took place in Geneva today. This session concludes another round of talks. It has been decided that the talks will be continued on 17 May this year.

As is known, from the very inception, the U.S. side came to Geneva with their zero option and have not budged an inch since. As for the USSR, it has put forward a number of constructive proposals concerning limitation and reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This includes the proposals of 21 December last year, put forward by Comrade Andropov. This proposal encountered such an active support on the part of West Europeans that leaders of West European countries, especially those where it is planned to deploy the American Pershing and cruise missiles, have, of late, to use a figurative turn of speech, been knocking on Washington's doors asking and demanding that Washington should, at long last, come up with some other, more rational and more realistic proposals than the notorious zero option. Thus the version was born about the so-called interim agreement, or interim decision, and much is being persistently made of this in Bonn, London and Rome.

West European peoples do not want new American missiles, they do not wish to become the Pentagon's nuclear hostages, this is universally known. West Europe must somehow be put to rest: And so rumors appeared in Washington alleging that the American President has suddenly begun to show that he is inclined toward flexibility and that he has prepared some new proposals for the Geneva negotiations.

One of the London TIMES headlines reads: "Appeasement of Europe -- Variants at Reagan's Disposal." Indeed, what options does Reagan have? If press reports are anything to go by, all of them boil down to one thing: The Soviet Union is called upon to reduce, or even completely destroy its missiles, while America, in the event of this, will agree to deploy a reduced number of its missiles in Western Europe; a bagatelle, as it were. In other words, we should give up our missiles deployed on our territory, but America will, in any case, deploy its own on the territory of someone else, dozens of thousands of kilometers away from the coastline of America, right by our side. This, in America, bears the name of a compromise, to say nothing of the fact that on the other side of the ocean they have no intention whatever of confining themselves to the very modicum. It is perfectly obvious that the so-called interim variants of Reagan in the form in which they are presented by the Western press, are simply not serious, since they violate the fundamental principle of identical security of the two sides. They are being dragged out into the light of day merely to put the European public at rest; that is to say, to cheat it. In the meantime, in Italy, Britain and the Federal Republic, practical preparations are already underway for the construction of silos for American nuclear missiles.

U.S. 'Farce'

PM292111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "Options Game"]

[Text] Let us leaf through Western newspapers and magazines for the last 2 or 3 weeks. What a wealth of commentaries on the topic of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, almost all of them talking about an "intermediate" or "interim" solution to replace the "zero option", which has blocked any progress. The most diverse arguments are used, depending on the authors' understanding of the essence of the problem and political standpoint.

Some, perhaps, are sincerely worried by the immense consequences of a fruitless end to the Soviet-American dialogue. Against the stormy background, any decision placing any quantitative limits on the arms race seems to them to be better than nothing.

Others are guided by the rule: gently does it [tshe yedesh, dalshe budesh]. Indeed, it is hard to digest almost 600 new American missiles at a single sitting. Best begin with something smaller, remembering that the main point about the NATO "arms upgrading" venture is not the quantity but the quality. One swallow does not make a summer, but one missile may change the strategic weather if it issued to smash the principle of equal security. The most important thing now is to hold on, then everything will take its course. Where there is one missile today, there will be ten tomorrow and a hundred the day after that.

Yet other "champions" of an agreement seek a method of gratifying the U.S. Administration. The threat of their argument is approximately this: It is hard for the head of the White House to pay out some slack, to abandon his proclaimed extremes, without losing face. But for the sake of the supreme interests of peace the Soviet Union could give way on this occasion, and then, you see, R. Reagan would be a bit more obliging.

There are also those who are not thinking about any agreement at all. The only thing that worries them is that, on comparing the USSR and U.S. stances, the public is showing a preference for the Soviet approach and that mistrust of Washington is increasing. The idea of an "intermediate" solution is designed to make a "favorable impression" now that the propaganda lifetime of the "zero option" is over. It is necessary to create the appearance that the West is not frozen in an "all or nothing" stance and is prepared for a compromise. The whole problem is that the compromise, like the "zero option," has got to be unacceptable to the USSR and at the same time has got to please the public.

Be that as it may, public opinion is being prepared for another maneuver, which has got to pass for a show of "good will" by Washington. The farce, of course, would not be a farce if its hero did not keep on striking poses to his heart's content. He receives foreign couriers, he puts up with arguments in his own Cabinet, he allows himself to be persuaded, so that -- as people in Washington do not rule out -- he can declare, just before the curtain comes down: So be it, I will do the favor.

Just as at the time of the adoption of the "dual decision" in December 1979, it is still regarded as indecent in the Atlantic alliance to doubt the trustworthiness of the premises and figures bandied about by the supporters of turning West Europe into a launchpad for American first-strike weapons. Traditionally, it is military considerations, not the truth, that take priority. The U.S. claim to strategic advantages over the Soviet Union is not open to discussion at all. On the other hand, you can discuss all you like how to portray NATO's militarist plans as peace-loving.

By now, the main elements of a deal that is supposed to ensure coordination in the actions of the members of the North Atlantic alliance for a while have emerged. They look like this.

In defiance of common sense, NATO-members intend to continue the masquerade: Britain and France are somehow nuclear powers and at the same time somehow nonnuclear. It depends how they feel on a particular day [s kakoy nogoi vstanut v postnyy ili skoromnyy den]. So the British and French nuclear weapons, although they do play a role in the interntational balance of forces, are not to be counted. This system of accounting suits NATO because the weapons in question are not aimed at members of the [NATO] bloc. If the socialist countries and the Soviet Union are the losers, that is very handy (remember the recent statement by General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO armed forces). That is precisely what Washington and a number of West European capitals are seeking.

The Americans 3 years ago -- somewhat unexpectedly so far as the allies were concerned -- accompanied the "dual decision" by putting forward a claim to "world leadership." It soon emerged that this coincidence was not mere chance. It relected the U.S. desire to act in Geneva as guardian [opekun] of West Europe and Asia simultaneously. While in late 1979 something was left unsaid between Washington and the West European NATO countries, the omission is now being filled. Rolling the "zero option" across to the Soviet far east, Washington has decided to stake out this claim too.

But even that is not all. The principle of equality and equal security is being replaced by some kind of "equal ceilings." The ceilings that are termed "equal," out of a misunderstanding or in mockery, can easily accomodate twofold and even threefold U.S. superiority in terms of the number of delivery vehicles or nuclear warheads and erase the differences between weapons 1,000 km from the USSR's borders and weapons 10,000 km from U.S. territory. In short, the United States is arrogating to itself the right to do what it thinks necessary wherever it likes and however it chooses. But let others not daie do so. If the Soviet Union were to begin acting in a similar fashion and were to deploy its missiles in the Western Hemisphere in response to the movement [vydvizheniye] of American missiles into the Eastern Hemisphere, the United States, as Pentagon boss C. Weinberger declared the other day, would regard this as an unacceptable threat to itself. There you have "equal ceilings," according to the imperial interpretation.

To complete the picture, the United States and its allies have agreed to "take up" the issue of control. Any agreement with the USSR must be accompanied by all-embracing control measures. Not so much as a gnat, let alone a soldier with his gun, must cross the Volga or the Urals unnoticed. As yet it is unclear how this is to be achieved.

How many variations can you think up, using the above-mentioned NATO demands as your starting point? As many as you like. For the present, so THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, four main "concepts" have been prepared.

The first -- the United States continues to adhere to the present "zero" option.

The second -- the number of Soviet and American launchers for medium-range nuclear missiles is limited to 100 units and the total number of warheads to 300, with each side deciding the classification [tipazh] of its missiles within the prescribed ceilings.

The third -- the introduction of limitations not only on missiles but also on bombers in Europe capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The fourth -- the United States builds up its arsenal of medium-range missiles while the Soviet Union reduces its arsenal until the sides draw level, and then both begin traveling the path of reducing their potentials.

The question of which concept will be found worthy of presidential favor remains open. R. Reagan personally, as a particularly firm conservative, wants to change nothing -- "let the zero remain zero." In all the other proposals he is troubled, so we are to understand, by the following circumstances:

Will not the United States be selling too cheap if it abandons the absolute maximum program? Will not the endless exchanges of opinion with the Soviet Union impede the plans for deploying the Pershing II's and cruise missiles? News agencies report that R. Reagan's position may be determined any moment.

But any of the options get us nowhere. The allies? They are obliging, they will put up with it. What about the Soviet Union? Washington will have to come to terms with Soviet interests. So, in laying out the "intermediate solution" solitaire, it should scarcely be forgotten that NATO agreement, which pencils are already being sharpened to glorify, is not the end of the story.

The Soviet Union, of course, will approach any new U.S. proposal without prejudice. But it will judge from the viewpoint of the proposal's compatibility with the socialist countries' legitimate right to have the same level of security expected by the United States and its allies. The memories of our computers contain all the data that exist in reality, not just those that fit in with fabricated conclusions regarding NATO's "catastrophic lag" in terms of armaments, the "supervulnerability" of West Europe and the need to save it beneath an umbrella of American missiles.

If you declare the U.S. forward-based facilities to be sacred cows and if you do not take into account the British and French nuclear weapons and much more besides on the Western side, NATO's military potential is crumpled out of all recognition. On paper, what if you consider things as they are? Then it is rather the Soviet Union that should upgrade its arms, especially when it comes to nuclear warheads, which the NATO countries now have 1.5 times as many of in the category of medium-range weapons.

For the USSR, principles in politics are not a matter of convenience. Today detente is nice, tomorrow confrontation; today clear equality and equal security, tomorrow vague "equal ceilings"; today the state concludes an agreement, tomorrow it anathematizes it.

No country on earth is the center of the universe, no matter how high its opinion of itself is. It is part of a community of equal nations and must adhere to the rules of communal life, even if they are inconvenient in some respects. To make exceptions from these rules for oneself is to invite others to do the same, and to violate the rights of others is to jeopardize one's own rights.

Those are all axioms formulated by mankind's experience over the millenia. Their importance is growing constantly as the harm resulting from conflicts, from disagreement and alienation, and from attempts to base one's own security on a denial of the security of other increases.

In fact there is nothing new here. In the seventies both the USSR and the United States proceeded from the need for peaceful coexistence as an objective truth in examining the capital problems of disarmament, the consolidation of peace and the organization of peaceful cooperation. In their joint documents they particularly emphasized that differences in ideology and social systems must be no impediment to the maintenance of normal relations and to the pooling of efforts in the name of preventing war. Difficulties again emerged and then began to develop rapidly after the American leaders again gambled on force in their policy, again pushed ideological disagreements into the foreground.

The U.S. leaders can try out ways of evading the principle of equality and equal security all they like. They can endlessly repeat the stories about the "Soviet military threat," they can make a clamor with their militarist programs and doctrines. This will not unsettle the Soviet Union.

"All endeavors to secure military superiority over the USSR are futile," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed. "The Soviet Union will never allow this, it will never be defenseless in the face of any threat. Let people in Washington grasp that properly. It is time they stopped inventing all kinds of new versions of how best to unleash nuclear war in the hope of winning it. That is not simply an irresponsible pastime, but an insane one."

It is a waste of time to try to sidestep Soviet security and the security of our allies at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. Nothing will come of this and no "intermediate" variations on the "zero option" will help. If the West wants an agreement, it will have to come down to earth from the heights of imperial greatness and really get down to talks. Seriously and in a reputable fashion.

FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA TALKS

LD300600 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Another round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to limit nuclear arms in Europe is drawing to a close. Our commentary has been prepared by Vladimir Kazanskiy.

The talks have lasted for almost 18 months with no headway unfortunately. They have virtually been stalemated. The United States seems unwilling to look for a mutually acceptable solution. The solution would be just and firm if it were based on the principle of equality and equal security. The United States has been pursuing one goal, that is, temporizing to deploy in Western Europe new generation missiles that can hit targets on Soviet territory. It hopes to achieve advantages in the existing balance of strategic forces between our two nations.

The Soviet Union has said time and again it's futile to hope that by deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe the United States can ward off the threat of nuclear retribution. Many Americans realize and [word indistinct].

Former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville wrote some time ago that the deployment will increase the probability of nuclear arms use in Europe with the prospect of a regional conflict growing into a global war. Indeed, a nation cannot ensure its security if it simultaneously makes a war against the enemy more probable. Soviet medium-range missiles were deployed years ago to offset the American forward-based weaponry and hundreds of nuclear arms delivery aircraft and the nuclear forces of Britain and France, too. President Reagan stubbornly refuses to count the allied forces when it comes to the overall nuclear potential of the West. Meanwhile, it's common knowledge that Britain's nuclear forces are targeted by NATO center in Omaha, Nebraska. It's an open secret, too, that the regions patrolled by the nuclear missiles-carrying submarines of France (?were) coordinated with the American command.

We can agree with Mr Gerhard Smith, who led the United States delegation to the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, that it makes no difference to the Russians whether French or British missiles will be fired at them. Mr Smith said as much in an interview with the West German weekly VORWAERTS. Nor does Washington intend to take into account its forward-based delivery vehicles as part of the notorious zero option put forward by President Reagan. But as Yuriy Andropov said in his interview with PRAVDA correspondent, for the Soviet Union there is no difference between the American medium-range weapons sited in Europe and the strategic arms deployed in the United States.

Besides, Washington has many hundreds of nuclear weapons all along the Soviet Union's perimeter. Thus, incidentally, has become clear to many united States allies in Europe and they have started urging Washington to make an intermediate proposal but all shows that the United States Administration is still (?prepared) to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost.

This country, however, will never allow this to happen nor will it ever be disarmed in the face of a threat. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed the need for scrapping all nuclear weapons in Europe, the British and French included. That would be the real zero option on the basis of equality and equal security.

SOVIET GENERAL ON ANDROPOV INTERVIEW, ARMS CURBS

PM291535 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences retired Major General S. Kozlov: "Following a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions are a convincing expose of U.S. President Reagan's fabrications about Soviet "superweapons" and the imaginary U.S. "lag" in the sphere of military preparations.

"If you listen to the President," Yu.V. Andropov noted, "it appears that the United States is weaker than the Soviet Union everywhere, and even in its own immediate neighborhood. And all because in the past two decades the USSR has allegedly been rapidly building up its Armed Forces while the United States has apparently been twiddling its thumbs and its Armed Forces have been going to pot."

This is a gross and unpardonable lie. During the period of the so-called U.S. "lag" the number of nuclear warheads on U.S. strategic armaments has increased from 4,000 to over 10,000. In other words, it has increased 2.5 times.

The same goes for U.S. nuclear forces in the European zone, which are usually called U.S. "forward-based forces."

Remember that back in the fifties the United States, having a brief monopoly on nuclear weapons and hoping to be able to dictate to the USSR, chose B-29 heavy bombers as nuclear bomb delivery vehicles. A considerable proportion of them were stationed at bases set up on the territory of U.S. allies on the principle: as far away as possible from the U.S. borders and as close as possible to the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Then in 1957, NATO adopted a plan proposed by the Pentagon to deploy medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe. In accordance with the plan 60 Thor ballistic missiles were deployed in Britain and respectively 30 and (?15) Jupiter missiles in Italy and Turkey. Finally, in 1961 Washington placed at the disposal of the NATO command in Europe five submarines with Polaris missiles.

This marked the creation of the "forward-based facilities" arsenal, which subsequently was continuously built up and renewed. By the start of 1982 the NATO countries had 986 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles for use in Europe, the United States possessing more than 720 of them (F-111, FB-111A, F-4 and F-16 aircraft and aircraft on board aircraft carriers in the seas and oceans washing Europe's shores). Moreover, the British nuclear potential comprised 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers and France had 144 units (98 missiles and 46 bombers).

Needless to say, we are talking about offensive, not defensive weapons, and first-strike weapons at that.

The Soviet Union, forced to parry the dangerous threat, strove to bridge the gap and achieve approximate equality in nuclear arms. This it did, and by that same date, the beginning of 1982, the USSR possessed 975 medium-range weapon delivery vehicles.

As in NATO, there took place in USSR a process of modernization, replacement of obsolete types of weapons with more up-to-date models. However, this meant in fact a reduction in the total number of Soviet delivery vehicles deployed. The aggregate yield of the warheads also decreased. In this way the approximate parity that had been achieved was not upset at all.

What is the situation today? Although bourgeois propaganda has built a mountain of lies about "Soviet military superiority," approximate parity still exists. Moreover, NATO has 1.5 times as many warheads. The United States also still has the advantage of having forward-based facilities deployed near the borders of the USSR and its allies, while as yet there are no Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons near U.S. territory. Washington has a clear superiority in terms of such strategic offensive weapons as heavy aircraft carriers.

Despite all this NATO adopted in 1979 the notorious "dual decision" on arms upgrading, which it said was essential in order to restore the balance "upset by the Soviet Union!" Contrary to common sense, [NATO] bloc figures maintain that the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles to replace the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 missiles upsets the balance of forces since the West does not have missiles of exactly that type. This ignores the fact that medium-range weapons are balanced overall, taking into account all types. The true purpose of NATO's "arms upgrading" is to remove one type of weapon from the overall range in order to establish for itself a one-sided advantage in terms of the remaining types. That is precisely what will happen if Reagan's "zero option" is implemented. Under it not only would all currently deployed U.S. forward-based facilities remain intact, but so would the British and French aircraft and missiles of the same class.

The West is using all kinds of tricks at talks on problems concerning the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. For example, at the START talks the Americans are refusing to consider medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles because they are allegedly not strategic. And at the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe NATO members do not want to take British and French medium-range missiles into account since they allegedly are... strategic! This balancing act cannot obscure the fact that weapons are strategic if they are capable of hitting strategic targets. From this viewpoint, Yu.V. Andropov stressed, we see no difference between these weapons and the strategic weapons deployed on U.S. territory.

The Soviet Union approaches the Geneva talks most earnestly and with a deep sense of responsibility and it is making realistic, concrete and effective proposals at them. What is fundamental here is the principle of equality and identical security, which must not be deviated from.

All that the Soviet Union has done and is doing is in no way evidence of a desire for military superiority. The treaties and agreements which we have made and are ready to make with the U.S. side are aimed at lowering the level of nuclear confrontation without disrupting parity, that is, without damaging Soviet and U.S. security.

The USSR wants Europe to be completely free from nuclear weapons and it wants to see both medium-range and tactical model liquidated. If the West is not ready for such a radical solution, the USSR proposes another option: The reduction of the sides' arsenals by more than two-thirds, leaving an identical number of missiles and aircraft -- nuclear weapon delivery vehicles -- on each side, but, naturally, counting all types of weapons of this class in the final total, regardless of what nation they belong to.

The "zero option" is totally unacceptable as far as the USSR is concerned and it sees the other side's obstinate advocacy of it as an intention to torpedo the talks.

Washington's stubborn stance is encountering mounting condemnation both in the United States itself and, in particular, in Western Europe. To influence its wavering allies Washington is performing "rescue operations" -- it is sending envoys to the allies and generating loud propaganda ballyhoos of unprecedented size.

Washington and the other NATO capitals must realize that the USSR will not agree to unilateral disarmament. "All efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov observed, answering the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "The Soviet Union will never allow this, it will never leave itself defenseless in the face of any threat. Washington must learn this and learn it properly."

FURTHER ON ANDROPOV INTERVIEW, REAGAN SPEECH

'Irresponsible, Dangerous' U.S. Policy

LD291733 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, answering questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, said the present U.S. Administration continued to follow an extremely dangerous road. Here's a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The Soviet leader has voiced a grave and timely warning. In its 2 odd years, the Reagan administration has sharply aggravated the international situation. The possibility of a nuclear conflict is growing ever more menacing and the White House has been inventing one doctrine after another of how to best start a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. These doctrines are senseless, irresponsible and dangerous.

The nuclear arsenals of the United States are overcrammed. There are more than 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads alone. Just one American submarine carries nuclear warheads whose power totals about 500 A-bombs of the kind that destroyed the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

Still the Reagan administration has been opening more and more avenues of the arms race. It is (?bringing) about trillions of dollars to have more and more weapons on the ground, on the water, in the air, and in outer space. In the coming fiscal year it plans to spend more than $280 billion for these purposes.

The U.S. Administration's military policy has one chief goal of breaking the military-strategic parity with the Soviet Union -- this reliable guarantee of peace. President Reagan reaffirmed this course of trying to gain military superiority and buildup the first-strike potential in his speech on 23 March. He spoke of plans to boost all types of nuclear arms and to develop qualitatively new systems of conventional weapons. He spoke of intensive efforts being made to develop absolutely new anti-missile systems to be deployed both on earth and in space.

These militaristic preparations of the United States affect the interests of all nations; they threaten the whole world. To justify their dangerous policy of pushing humanity toward nuclear catastrophe, the American President and his aides have not stopped at blatantly distorting Soviet foreign policy. In his speech on 23 March, President Reagan resorted to the unseemly tactics of using Washington's own fabrications to allege again a Soviet military threat. But no one should be misled by this because everything the Soviet Union has been, and is doing has shown anything but a wish for military superiority. The Soviet Union, as its leaders have said repeatedly, is prepared to give up or reduce any kind of weapon according to the principle of equality and equal security. There are clearcut proposals of how this can be done.

The peace or war problems cannot be treated in (?an irresponsible) manner as the Reagan administration is doing. All attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union will never succeed. The Soviet Union will never allow this, nor will it ever be caught defenseless in the face of any threat.

As Yuriy Andropov told a PRAVDA correspondent, today all efforts should be geared to the one goal of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union emphatically calls on the United States to embark on this road.

Andropov's 'Stern Warning'

LD292136 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] For 3 days now, Comrade Andropov's answers to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent have been at the center of attention of the foreign press. This document has aroused the world public, has made it think again and again about the question: Where are the American administrators so irresponsibly and recklessly driving mankind? One is simply amazed, to learning of the statements and plans of the leaders of the military across the ocean, at how self-opinionated they are, and still more at their abysmal ignorance. Detente is dead! proclaims a document of the notorious Santa Fe committee, which is very close to President Reagan. Either peace on Soviet terms, or the establishment of American power over the whole planet! It is time to make decisions! We cannot delay! And the Reagan administration is not delaying.

During its rule, it has adopted hundreds of new military programs and they are all, if one gets down to their point, directed against our country, toward leaving Marxism-Leninism in the trash can of history, as Reagan said, or, as U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman put it, toward making the Soviets a world island, so that we, the United States, can control the rest of the world. It is with this aim that trillions of dollars are being extracted from the American taxpayers, so as to have more and more weapons, on land, on water, in the air, in space. It is this aim which is pursued by the latest military concepts set out in the President's latest speech. But as the saying goes: It all looked very easy on paper, but they forgot about the ravine. But one has to traverse the ravine.

Hopes of the American strategists for securing military supremacy over our country cannot be realized. They did not succeed in this in the past, nor are they fated to do so in the future. Let Washington learn this well, Comrade Andropov said.

It is time that they stopped inventing all kinds of new options as to how best to wage a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. This occupation is not just irresponsible, it is mad. Washington's mad plans affect the interests not only of the Soviet Union. In the last resort, they threaten all the states and peoples of the world. The arms race now forced on them is ruining them, and if war breaks out, it will not spare anyone. This is why the world public took such a keenly attentive and approving attitude to the stern warning, the voice of common sense and peace which came so authoritatively from Moscow.

Reagan's 'Distortions of Truth'

LD300628 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Next, comments on the reaction in Washington to the remarks by the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov in an interview for the Soviet national daily PRAVDA.

The Soviet leader in his interview for PRAVDA answered specific questions on ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war. He mentioned a number of facts that showed what dishonest methods the White House resorts to in order to justify its military buildup and to slander Soviet policy. And so what was Washington's reaction? The State Department published a statement and Defense Secretary Weinberger spoke on NBC's Meet the Press. The statements only showed irritation and the desire to brush aside concrete and very important facts about international security. And anyway what could government officials say, if President Reagan speaking on 23 March about the country's military policy clearly distorted the actual situation. For instance, the President claimed that in the past two decades the Soviet Union has supposedly rapidly built up its Armed Forces and that the Armed Forces of the United States have been going downhill.

The truth of the matter is that the Soviet Union has only taken steps to strengthen its defense in response to military preparations in the United States, steps that have only maintained parity. But the United States in the same period started a new round in the nuclear arms race.

Washington denounced proposals by the Soviet Union to ban missiles with independently targetable warheads and the United States installed such weapons on its ballistic missiles. As a result the capacity of the missiles on one American submarine is equivalent to nearly 500 atomic bombs like the one dropped on Hiroshima. And in the same two decades the number of nuclear warheads on United States strategic weapons was increased from 4,000 to over 10,000. The total number of American nuclear weapons alone in Europe in the same period trebled and now exceeds 7,000. In Europe the United States and other NATO countries have nearly 1,000 medium-range nuclear missiles that have 1 and 1/2 times more nuclear warheads than similar Soviet weapons.

Those are the facts that demonstrate the scale of American nuclear preparations. Surely the increases in American nuclear weapons in the past few decades cannot be considered insufficient.

Those facts were mentioned by Yuriy Andropov in the interview with PRAVDA. He talked about them because they were ignored by President Reagan, who presented a distorted picture in his speech on 23 March. Although those facts are absolutely accurate and indisputable Washington still does not want to admit them. The representatives of the White House, the Pentagon, the State Department speaking in the irritated commentaries in response to the PRAVDA interview with Yuriy Andropov nevertheless continued to be silent about these facts.

That is because the Reagan administration's deliberate distortions of the truth are the foundation for the current policy of unrestricted military spending and the creation of more destabilizing types of nuclear weapons. As has been the case in the past, the White House is using a favorite tactic.

By inexcusably distorting the policy of the Soviet Union, it is trying to saddle the American people with a new arms buildup, only this time the moves are even more dangerous than ever before. This time the plans are to simultaneously create a new generation of strategic nuclear weapons, deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and develop a new anti missile defense system. All this is part of the insane plan to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, to unleash a nuclear war that the United States could allegedly win.

In his interview for PRAVDA, Yuriy Andropov once again warned that any attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are futile. The USSR, he said, would never permit it and would never find itself unarmed in the face of any threat. The Soviet leader stressed that all efforts should be geared to preventing a nuclear catastrophe and appealed to the United States to follow suit.

ARBATOV REPRESENTING USSR AT DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

LD300828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] An international symposium on the problems of nuclear disarmament is in its second day in Tokyo. AP reports that more than 300 prominent public and political figures as well as official representatives of many countries -- including Japan, the FRG, the United States, Canada, Mexico and Sweden -- are taking part. The Soviet Union is represented by Comrade Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute. The Tokyo forum gives the opportunity to representatives of the East and West, through free exchanges of views, to clarify the reasons for the growth in the military danger and to investigate ways to eliminate it. The ASAHI newspaper, which is the organizer of the meeting, and other Japanese newspapers published an interview with Comrade Arbatov. In it he stressed that the threat to peace arises from the present U.S. Administration which is unwilling to accept the existing Soviet-American parity in the military sphere and is making feverish efforts to achieve military superiority.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 29 MAR

LD291545 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 29 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States had a plenary meeting today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic armements.

U.S. ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM COMMITTEE CREATED

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 29 TASS -- The Pentagon has started without delay implementing the large-scale plans outlined by the U.S. Administration and announced by President Reagan for a new sharp build-up of the arms race and expanding it into outer space and into the next century. As Caspar Weinberg, U.S. secretary of defence, told a press conference today, an executive committee had been set up in his department to "coordinate efforts" and draw the necessary resources for research and development of a new anti-ballistic missile system. The Pentagon chief stressed that the U.S. Administration gave high priority to the creation of that system and made it clear that the necessary funds had already been found. He said that the development and deployment of the system would be a "logical and normal follow-up" to the other efforts by the USA in the military field.

The defence secretary lashed out against the critics of the present Washington administration's unrestrained militarism, in particular against the authors of the alternative draft federal budget prepared by the Democrats in Congress, which provides for a certain cut in military appropriations as compared with the huge request of the administration.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN APRIL

LD281435 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, the Committee of Foreign Ministers ofthe Warsaw Pact member-states will meet in Prague in the first half of April this year.

EDITORIAL ON WARSAW PACT COMBAT COLLABORATION

PM291351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Collaboration"]

[Text] "United in Peacetime and in Battle in the Defense of the Cause of Socialism" -- under this slogan the exercise of the staffs, troops and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces was held on Bulgarian territory and in adjacent Black Sea waters in 1982. The words which became the exercise's slogan are deeply symbolic. They embody the ideas which motivate the soldiers of the fraternal armies which are reliably guarding the peoples' socialist gains.

Combat collaboration among the allied armies' servicemen is based on a firm Marxist-Leninist foundation. Guiding the entire work of military building, the socialist countries' communist and workers parties pay great attention to educating servicemen in the spirit of socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism and indestructible combat collaboration. One of the most important sources of the strength and invincibility of the fraternal armies' servicemen lies in their unity and cohesion.

The Marxist-Leninist principles of internationalism and the ideas about the need for the peoples' unity and cohesion in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains were vividly embodied in the Warsaw Pact organization. The conclusion of this treaty created a reliable system for the socialist states' collective security. For over 25 years the Warsaw Pact armies' servicemen have formed a single combat formation. The firm friendship which cements the fraternal alliance of our peoples and armies helps them to reliably safeguard peace on earth.

The firm unity and close collaboration of the fraternal armies' servicemen are particularly necessary now, when the policy of the West's reactionary circles is becoming increasingly aggressive and adventurist. The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, are gambling on undermining the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority over the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact countries. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted that imperialism's aggressive intrigues are forcing us, in conjunction with the fraternal socialist states, to show concern, and serious concern at that, to maintain our defense capability at the requisite level. Undermining imperialism's aggressive aspirations and effectively rebuffing its intrigues are a task that the socialist countries' peoples and armies can resolve successfully only in close unity.

The fraternal servicemen's combat collaboration is multifaceted. It is vividly displayed during joint troop and command post exercises and studies and training in combat readiness. Servicemen of subunits of the northern group of forces and the Polish Army's Pomeranian Military District, for example, worked efficiently and smoothly in a recent joint exercise.

Despite the adverse weather, the brothers in arms successfully fulfilled their combat training task: they built a pontoon across a water obstacle precisely according to schedule. They were helped in this by the exchange of experience and the maintenance of constant contact between the two subunits' commanders, political workers and party, Komsomol and youth organization leaders.

A wealth of experience of work in strengthening combat collaboration has been accumulated within all the fraternal armies. For example, great attention is paid to internationalist education in the GDR National People's Army. The holding of a "Brotherhood in Arms With the Soviet Army Week" has become a good tradition there. The events staged during the week leave a perceptible imprint on the minds of the fraternal armies' servicemen and promote the consolidation of friendship. Quite a lot of useful work is also being done in this direction within the armed forces of other socialist community states.

The groups of Soviet troops abroad play an important role in further strengthening combat collaboration and raising the efficiency of the professional and comradely ties between the USSR Armed Forces and the fraternal armies. Contacts among the fraternal armies' servicemen with the aim of exchanging combat and political training experience and educating servicemen in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, high vigilance, and class hatred for socialism's enemies are now systematic. Joint events connected with jubilees and memorable dates in the lives of the socialist countries' peoples and armies, combat collaboration meetings and rallies, lectures, performances by ensembles and amateur art collectives, sports competititons and tours of the sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory -- all these play a tangible role in the cause of the internationalist education of the socialist armies' servicemen.

The commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of the groups of forces, as well as of military districts and fleets, should constantly focus on work to further strengthen combat collaboration and to improve the effectiveness of ties with the socialist community's states' armies. It is necessary to step up propaganda of the achievements and future development prospects of the USSR and other socialist community states and of the Soviet Armed Forces' nationwide [obshchenarodnyy] character, their heroic history, internationalist mission, and constant readiness to ensure the reliable defense of the Soviet state and its allies and friends.

Full use should be made of all opportunities for further expanding and strengthening the comprehensive ties and contacts with the fraternal armies and for attentively studying the experience accumulated by our brothers in arms in the organization of combat training and service, party political work and socialist competition. It is necessary to study the fraternal peoples' revolutionary traditions and to foster among servicemen respect for national customs and the cultural and spiritual wealth of the socialist countries' peoples.

Great attention was paid to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the fraternal communist and workers parties at the 26th CPSU Congress and in party Central Committee plenum decisions. Addressing the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "our party's paramount concern will continue to be the strengthening of the socialist community. In unity lies our strength and the guarantee of ultimate success even in the sternest tests."

Tirelessly strengthening the fraternal armies' combat collaboration means reliably ensuring the defense of the state interests of motherland, friends and allies, and of the cause of peace and socialism.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONCLUDES OFFICIAL MOSCOW VISIT

Exchanges Views With Gromyko

LD291452 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has had a meeting today with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko and Javier Perez de Cuellar exchanged views on a number of aspects of the present-day complex international situation and the activities of the United Nations under these conditions.

Special attention was attached to the tasks of the United Nations in strengthening peace and ending the arms race, in particular, practical steps towards implementing the decisions already passed on these matters by the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly.

The sides examined problems of a political settlement in the Middle East, in the south of Africa and other regional problems, which cause tension and are fraught with further dangerous complications of the international situation as a whole.

Javier Perez de Cuellar noted the constructive character of the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at removing the threat of war and improving the international situation and its invariable support for the U.N. activities to maintain international peace and security and to discharge its other functions in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The United Nations Secretary General expressed profound satisfaction with his conversation with Yuriy Andropov the day before.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Javier Perez de Cuellar, at which they exchanged short speeches.

The Soviet side was represented at the luncheon by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR and other officials.

The luncheon was attended by persons from Javier Perez de Cuellar's party and also by Rene Hooper Lopez, ambassador of Peru to the USSR.

The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Afghanistan Talks 'Highly Interesting'

LD291732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS) -- A meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and a talk with first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko enabled me to familiarize myself better with the Soviet Union's point of view on fundamental international problems, stated UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who spoke today at a press conference in Moscow.

In reply to a question from a TASS correspondent on how he evaluates the Soviet Union's proposals on lessening the threat of nuclear war, Perez de Cuellar said: I studied the Soviet proposals with great interest and consider that they serve as a basis for dialogue to be started without delay.

The ideas put forward by the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Treaty are very interesting and worthy of the attention of the UN disarmament committee in Geneva.

Going on to talk about the role of the United Nations in the issue of disarmament and about the contribution which world public opinion could make to this, Perez de Cuellar declared that in his view the disarmament committee in Geneva is a broad forum for the discussion of this issue. Neither should the committee refrain from discussing proposals made at other international forums. Enhancement of the United Nation's role in this matter is related to its further strengthening. Unfortunately certain states are not displaying the political will to maintain the United Nations' endeavors in the question of disarmament.

Perez de Cuellar noted with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the position of certain governments world public opinion is insisting on a constructive dialogue that could put an end to the arms race, in both nuclear and conventional armaments.

Replying to a question about the UN efforts in the achievements of peace in the Near East, Perez de Cuellar said: the United Nations, which has been taking part in the discussion of the Near East problem for 35 years now, is trying to give the maximum possible assistance to the achievement of an all-embracing settlement in this region. The fact that a number of most important UN resolutions have still not been fulfilled is a violation of the UN Charter by certain states.

A number of Western correspondents asked Perez de Cuellar about the situation around Afghanistan. Answering them, he said: My talks with the Soviet leaders on this theme were highly interesting. I met with support in my efforts from the Soviet side.

Czechoslovak correspondents asked him to tell of UN efforts with a view to liberating CSSR citizens seized by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola. Perez de Cuellar said that the United Nations is directly and indirectly trying to give the Czechoslovak Government all possible aid, acting, in particular, through the international Red Cross for the alleviation of the fate of those seized and for their earliest liberation.

Touching on the Namibian question, Perez de Cuellar spoke out in favor of the strict implementation of the corresponding UN resolution, many countries in the south of Africa, which I visited, he stated, just as I myself, reject the attempts to link a solution of the Namibian problem with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. There should not be any prior conditions for the solution to the Namibian problem.

In reply to a question from a Kuwaiti correspondent about the Iran-Iraq conflict, Perez de Cuellar said that he shares the general anxiety over the continuation of this war which is undermining the economic and social development of both countries. We would very much like to help in settling this conflict but many attempts in this direction have failed. I think, he said that the new chariman of the Nonaligned Movement will not possibly make efforts.

Concerning the problems of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe and a number of other regions of the world, the UN secretary general stated that this idea deserves a great deal of attention, as it is one of the means of curtailing the arms race. Serious talks are needed to implement this, bearing in mind the wishes of the corresponding states.

A PAP correspondent asked him to talk about the UN activity in setting up a new economic order in the world. Perez de Cuellar replied that this is a global problem and expressed the opinion that it can only be effectively resolved within a UN framework, since it represents all sides.

In reply to an Indian correspondent who asked for his opinion regarding the possibility of a meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, Perez de Cuellar said: Such a meeting requires very careful preparation to be useful and successful.

'Well Briefed' on Soviet 'Opinion'

LD292224 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A press conference was held in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists by the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording in English with superimposed translation] [Video shows Perez de Cuellar speaking at the press conference] In his speech Perez de Cuellar expressed gratitude to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, for the kind invitation and for the meeting during which an opportunity was offered to discuss key international problems.

I assume, he said, that the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, is an expression of the trust which the Soviet side feels for the UN as an instrument of detente and peace.

The meeting with Yuiry Vladimirovich Andropov, Perez de Cuellar remarked, took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, frankness and friendship. I have a high opinion of his deep knowledge of international problems, his sharp mind and sense of humor. Our conversation was frank, important and a useful exchange of opinions took place. This meeting will assist me to an important degree to fulfill the functions of a UN secretary general.

Perez de Cuellar stressed that there is not one serious international problem which could be raised by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and on which the UN secretary general could not set out the opinion of the UN and his personal opinion as UN secretary general.

The conversation with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Perez de Cuellar further remarked, was in the nature of a broad and profound review, an examination of the most important international events and problems. The basic threat to peace throughout the world is the nuclear arms race. This important problem is of profound interest to Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. During conversations with him and with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, I was well briefed on the opinion of the Soviet Union on all international problems.

We expressed concern over the current international situation and the state of affairs in disarmament. We consider that this issue, especially the limitation of the nuclear arms race, must receive significant attention.

During the press conference Perez de Cuellar answered many questions from journalists.

Seen Off by Gromyko

LD291702 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left the Soviet Union today. He was staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Javier Perez de Cuellar was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL GROUP MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD291350 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Trade Union International of Public and Allied Employees was opened in the Soviet capital today to discuss the programme of work for the next several years.

"Busy activity within the framework of this trade union international which was a membership exceeding 28 million in 43 countries, is at the same time also our common contribution to the struggle for the maintenance of peace," said the Vice President of the Trade Union International Galina Sorokina, welcoming the participants in the meeting.

Emphasizing the greater authority of the trade union movement in the world, the Secretary General of the Trade Union International of Public and Allied Employees Hans Lorenz stressed that this was the first meeting of the Executive Bureau after the seventh international congress, which determined the main trends of activity of this mass public organization.

The escalation of nuclear armaments, initiated by the American administration and the NATO leading circles, is a serious threat to the peoples of the world, the secretary general of the Trade Union International said in his report at the meeting. He vigorously denounced the White House decisions on the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Europe, on the manufacture of neutron weapons and the setting up of new missile bases in various parts of the world.

For trade unions of public services of developing countries, Lopez went on to say, the struggle for peace spells not only struggle against the threat of a world holocaust but also a consistent offensive against the threat of a world holocaust but also a consistent offensive against the domination by international monopolies.

Hans Lorenz described the transnational corporations as enemies of peace and detente and stressed the necessity of stepping up trade union struggle aimed at establishing control over the activity of the transnational corporations.

The meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Trade Union International will be resumed tomorrow.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON ROLE OF U.S. YOKOTA AIRBASE

LD281849 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The Government of Japan is implementing a course toward strengthening the military alliance between Japan and the United States. Nakasone, the prime minister, has stated his intention to transform Japan into an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier. V. Tsvetov reports from Japan:

If Japan, as Prime Minister Nakasone said, is an unsinkable aircraft carrier, then the American airbase at Yokota, from where we are making this reportage, is the flight deck of this aircraft carrier. [shots of U.S. transport aircraft at Yokota Base] However, the prime minister was not original in his choice of words. Japan was first declared to be an unsinkable aircraft carrier by the admirals of the former imperial navy, the instigators of war in the Pacific.

Japan was compared with an unsinkable aircraft carrier for a second time by American General MacArthur. There are more than 100 U.S. military bases and objectives in Japan. On the base at Misawa it is intended to deploy F-16 aircraft which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Here, at Yokota, is the point from which American troops train for landings on the Asian mainland, as they did, for example, during the American-South Korean Team Spirit exercises.

Now that the prime minister has now compared Japan with an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the third time, the slogan "we shall not allow Japan to be turned into a nuclear battlefield" has become one of the most widely circulated in the Japanese antiwar movement. [shots of Japanese antiwar protest demonstration]

PAPER CITES NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. BUILDUP

PM291625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Growing Presence"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Mar -- The concentration of U.S. forces of aggression in the Far East and the vast expanses of the Pacific is fraught with pernicious consequences for the cause of peace and security, writes NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

The newspaper notes that Washington is continuing to consolidate its military might in South Korea, which is the outpost of its aggressive policy in the Far East. Deployment of two squadrons of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers has started in the south of the Korean peninsula, and plans have been drawn up for their operations in the event of an "emergency" occurring in Korea. The U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" and other ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet have this year paid calls to South Korea and adjacent waters. By the summer of 1983 the U.S. Administration plans to have attached to the 8th Fleet the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, "Carl Vinson," and the refitted battleship "New Jersey," armed with cruise missiles, and to send them to areas adjacent to the Korean peninsula.

MPRP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT ON PARTY TIES

PM251435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party officials of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] led by O. Choyjilsuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the Administrative Organs Section of the MPRP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 15-22 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP. The Mongolian comrades were acquainted with the experience of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, the Smolensk Party Obkom and at ministries and departments.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS IN OTTAWA REPORTED

LD290937 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ottawa March 29 TASS -- Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou, now visiting here, opposed the deployment in Europe of American nuclear missiles Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. An increase in the nuclear potential does not promote the cause of peace on the European Continent, he said. It is imperative to follow the road of arms reduction.

Speaking at a joint sitting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Foreign Affairs and National Defence Committee of the House of Commons, the head of the Greek Government recalled that the Soviet Union had made a clear-cut and specific proposal to reduce its medium-range missiles to the number of nuclear missiles which Britain and France have.

Andreas Papandreou next said that Greece was in favour of making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. After emphasizing that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the region was also supported by Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, the prime minister expressed the hope that the Balkans would become a peace zone within a year or two and that Turkey would also join it.

The Greek premier favourably commented on trade relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. These relations, he said, are developing with due consideration for the economic interests of both sides.

Emphasizing that Cyprus belonged to the Cypriots and not to the Greeks or Turks, the prime minister urged Turkey to withdraw its troops from the island.

Dwelling on the problem of American military bases in Greece, Andreas Papandreou said that they served the purposes of United States strategic policy and created problems for Greece in its relations with the countries of the Middle East and North Africa.

FRG BANKER INTERVIEWED ON FRG-USSR TRADE TIES

LD301006 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- "People everywhere in the world want finances to be used for constructive, humane purposes," Dr Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, chairman of Deutsche Bank AG who recently paid a visit to Moscow, declared in an interview with the Soviet newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. These purposes, he said, are the development of civilian industries and the solution of mankind's pressing social and economic problems, first of all those in developing countries. The best way towards achieving them is painstaking, patient work by all countries to improve mutual understanding, build mutual confidence and ease international tension.

The chairman of Deutsche Bank AG expressed satisfaction with the way trade and economic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union have developed of late.

"In my view," Dr Christians said, "there are no grounds also today for the Helmut Kohl Government to change this principled line. I am sure that it will bring results satisfying both sides."

On changes in trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, he said: "First of all, mutual understanding has become better and mutual trust grown. Now we know each other much better and can therefore dispose of upcoming problems much faster. We are maintaining a frank exchange of opinions and discussing possible new cooperation products. The high level of bilateral relations achieved by joint efforts is a good basis for improving them even further.

SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SYRIA

PM291553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "End of Talks"]

[Text] Damascus, 28 Mar -- The talks have ended here between the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Syria, and the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] People's Assembly headed by its speaker, M. az-Zu'bi.

During the concluding meeting the heads of the delegations expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks and emphasized the great significance of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. M. az-Zu'bi gave a high opinion of the principled position of the USSR, which supports the Arab peoples' just cause. The Syrian people, he said, have sincere and friendly feelings for the Soviet people.

At the end of the talks the sides signed an announcement on the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the SAR.

Soviet-Syrian 'Announcement' Issued

PM291549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

["Joint Announcement [soobshcheniye] on USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] 21-28 March at the invitation of the SAR People's Assembly.

The delegation was received by SAR President H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party.

Talks were held with a Syrian People's Assembly delegation headed by Assembly Speaker M. as-Zu'bi, and meetings were held with 'A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, SAR Prime Minister 'A. Al-Kasm, SAR Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, secretaries and members of the Damascus Ba'th Party district committee, and K. al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council.

The delegation took part in an SAR People's Assembly session during which M. az-Zu'bi and other deputies assessed highly the development of relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. In his speech the head of the Soviet delegation confirmed the Soviet Union's immutable position in support of the Syrian people's courageous struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

During the talks between the Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians emphasis was placed on the successful and fruitful development of Soviet-Syrian relations based on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SAR.

The sides restated their desire to continue to strengthen and intensify cooperation between the USSR and the SAR in all fields. Mutual interest was voiced in further developing ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SAR People's Assembly which promote the consolidation of Soviet-Syrian friendship.

The representatives of the USSR and SAR parliaments informed each other of the activity of the supreme organs of state power in their countries and the important tasks facing them.

Special attention was paid to questions of the situation in the Near East. The sides resolutely denounced Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon and its attempts to compel that country to capitulate and thus to reinforce the results of its piratical attack. Israel's predatory, expansionist policy with regard to the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and Tel Aviv's terror and repressions on occupied Arab lands were severely condemned.

It was noted that the responsibility for Israel's anti-Arab actions is fully shared by the United States which is encouraging the aggressor and rendering it unlimited support in the military, political and economic spheres. Taking advantage of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the United States is strenuously reinforcing its own military presence in that country.

The parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and Syria demanded the immediate cessation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the complete withdrawal of its troops from that country's territory in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

Confirming their sharply negative attitude toward the policy of separate deals, the sides described the plan put forward in September last year by the U.S. Administration as an attempt to impede the just solution of the Palestinian problem and to prevent the creation of a Palestinian state and remove the PLO from participation in a Near East settlement, and as a scheme aimed at undermining the Arab countries' cohesion on the question of a just peace in the Near East -- a cohesion attained at the pan-Arab conference in Fes -- and drawing them into separate talks with the aggressor. In the prevailing situation the cohesion and unity of action of all Arabs is more necessary than ever.

The sides stated the determination of the Soviet Union and Syria to seek to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied by it since 1967 and the implementation of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians denounced the noisy campaign of threats against Syria unleashed by Israel with the support of a number of imperialist states on the pretext of the legitimate and justified steps taken by the Syrian leadership to consolidate the country's defense capability.

On behalf of the People's Assembly and the entire Syrian people the Syrian side made a high assessment of the role of the USSR, which firmly and consistently sides with the just cause of the Arab people, and of its tireless struggle to achieve a just Near East settlement.

During the discussion of questions of the general international situation the Syrian side expressed support for and made a high assessment of the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, the CPSU and its Central Committee aimed at the consolidation of peace, the relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

The Syrian side supported the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration promulgated in Prague. The Syrian parliamentarians also stated their full support for the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee appeal "to the world's parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples."

The sides expressed profound satisfaction at the talks held and agreed to continue regular contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SAR People's Assembly, which comprise an important element of Soviet-Syrian friendly relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation invited the SAR People's Assembly to send a delegation the USSR on a return visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SOVIET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV ENDS VISIT TO PDRY

LD291616 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Admiral Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and Soviet deputy defense minister, has ended his official visit to Aden. During his visit he met with Colonel Abd al-'Aziz, the first deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Armed Forces. Relations between the USSR and the PDRY and other issues concerning both countries were discussed. PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received Admiral Gorshkov and awarded him the Peoples' Friendship Medal, the official medal of the PDRY.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Moscow Press Conference

LD292245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Correspondent Oleg Blinov report]

[Text] A press conference was held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center today by Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. The press conference was organized in connection with the arrival in the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. Speaking to Soviet and foreign journalists, Walid Junblatt, the party chairman, dwelled in particular on the situation in Lebanon:

[Begin Junblatt recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] It is essential to achieve national unity in order to complete successfully the struggle against the Israeli occupation and in order to resist all the country's enemies, Junblatt says. The Phalangist Party, however, is aiming to achieve individual sway over the country's internal and foreign policy and is conducting a course aimed at inflaming religious and communal discord. It should be pointed out that, until the Israeli occupation began and until the Phalangists came into the Lebanese mountains, Druzes and Christians lived in peace and friendship. The present struggle which is being carried out in the Lebanese mountains is not a struggle between Druzes and Christians but a struggle between the Phalangist Party and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. Our party, Walid Junblatt points out, demands that the Lebanese problem should be resolved by political, peaceful means, with the aim of strenthening the democratic liberties of the countries and maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. At the same time, we reserve the right of armed resistance to all intrigues of the reactionary forces. [end recording]

Replying to journalists' questions, Junblatt touched upon the problem of the negotiations now being conducted concerning the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Lebanon's official position on this matter is well known, Junblatt said, and our party will support this. We demand full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops, without any conditions whatsoever, and we will not yield to pressure from the United States and Israel, which are aiming to impose upon Lebanon a compromise solution of the Camp David type. They disregard the interests of the Arab people and are wrecking a just and comprehensive Near East settlement.

The decisions adopted at the conference of heads of Arab states in Fes were a positive step toward a resolution of the Near East problem, the speaker continued. They are in keeping with the Soviet proposal on a Near East settlement. The idea of convening an international representative conference which would guarantee the end of the Near East crisis, which for 40 years now has brought death and destruction to the Arab peoples, is of great significance, Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, emphasized.

Junblatt 'Talk'; Andropov Cited

LD291903 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, shown speaking in Arabic fading into translation -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Today, the whole world is witness to the hegemonistic policy of the United States in the Near East. The United States has used Israeli aggression in Lebanon to deliver a blow against the Palestinian resistance movement against the national and patriotic forces of the Lebanon and Syria. In this, the White House is pursuing the aim of extending its military presence throughout the region.

A serious warning to the Washington administration was sounded in the replies by Comrade Andropov to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent. It is clear from these replies that the Soviet leader understands precisely the danger of the policy being carried out by the Reagan administration in the field of the arms race and of the suppression of the national liberation movements. This policy is opposed by the Soviet Union's firm and persistent struggle for disarmament. This position is evidence of the serious and responsible attitude of the Soviet leadership toward the fate of the world.

SOVIET LEBANON ENVOY URGES DENUNCIATION OF ISRAEL

NC281739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov today discussed the tripartite negotiations and the diplomatic moves to support the Lebanese cause internationally. After the meeting, Soldatov reiterated his country's well-known stand on the situation in Lebanon.

On Moscow's stand should a Syrian-Israeli military confrontation take place in the Al-Biqa', Ambassador Soldatov said that the Israeli threats must be denounced by the United Nations and world public opinion.

'Demands' Immediate Withdrawal

NC281416 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov has stated that his country regards Israel as an aggressor and demands [tutalib] that the aggressor unconditionally and immediately leave all the Lebanese territory against which it has committed an aggression. After a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Soldatov said that the Soviet Union will not interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs and that the Lebanese people should decide their own questions by themselves. He added: As in the past, we believe that Lebanon must be independent, free and sovereign.

IRAN'S 'JUDICIAL MURDER' OF TUDEH PARTY DEPLORED

LD241851 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1530 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Numerous reports currently arriving from Tehran testify to preparations for the judicial murder of leading officials of the people's party, the Tudeh Party, including First Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Kianuri. He was arrested on 6 February, but in fact repressions against the party began before this: About 2 years ago the Tudeh headquarters in Tehran was occupied and wrecked; then the party newspaper and publishing company were closed and all their employees thrown into prison. Now there are reports from various parts of Iran of the arrests of Tudeh members and their supporters in ten provinces. This is clearly an open campaign against one of the oldest political parties, which represents the left, the most progressive wing of the Iranian revolution.

During the entire history of its existence of over 40 years the Tudeh Party has waged a determined struggle for Iran's independence, liberty and social progress. Because of this it incurred the wrath of imperialist reaction and the shah's autocracy and was compelled to suffer brutal repression, imprisonment and [word indistinct]. In the difficult conditions of illegality the party worked for the revolution against the shah and imperialism and when, in 1979 this revolution was accomplished the Tudeh Party welcomed it.

Recently, under conditions of an acute polarization of political forces in the country, the Tudeh Party adopted a position of steadfast support for the revolutionary wing of the leadership and supported the deepening of the democratic and anti-imperialist process in the belief that this process was the basis of Imam Khomeyni's course. Last May, for example, Comrade Kianuri addressed an open letter to Iranian leaders stating openly and legally that the Tudeh Party supported honest and sincere cooperation with the forces of the Muslim fighters, the true fighters of Imam Khomeyni's course. The statements were underlined with specific acts; the Tudeh not only assured the Republican leadership of its loyalty but also contributed through practical measures to the cohesion of the Iranian people and to the implementation of social changes in the interest of the broad masses in town and village.

Now, however, the party has been virtually decapitated. Its leaders have been cast into prison and a judicial murder is being prepared against them. Through an irony of fate many of them must again languish in the same prisons where they were incarcerated under the shah with Islamic clergy who now hold high offices in the organs of the Republican Party. Even worse, the Tehran bulletin IRAN ECHO reported that the judicial authorities intend to use against those who have been arrested, especially against Kianuri, dossiers compiled by the shah's SAVAK secret police. Historical experience shows that a blow against patriots, no matter what the motive for this may be, is transformed in the final analysis into a blow against the revolution itself. It is still not too late to halt the trial, which is being prepared on the basis of false and unfounded charges, and to frustrate the slogan, Death to the Tudehists, that is heard in Tehran. The cohesion and cooperation of all patriotic democratic forces is undoubtedly in the interest of the Iranian people and its anti-imperialist struggle.

IRANIAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST REGIME 'OPPONENTS'

LD292349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Iran's security forces have arrested 43 opponents of the present Islamic Republic regime in the province of west Azarbayjan. A communique issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps says that in the past few days Iranian authorities mounted a number of operations against opposition organizations in the city of Mahabad. Those arrested are charged with the murder of civil servants and also with damaging communications and power lines in the province.

FRONTLINE SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE HELD IN LISBON

Conference Previewed

LD231927 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] On Friday 25 March the capital of Portugal, Lisbon, will become the venue of an international conference of solidarity with the Frontline States for national liberation and peace in the African south. It is being convened at the initiative of the authoritative international organizations, the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in the south of Africa and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

It is far from a coincidence that such a conference is to be held in the Portuguese capital. The 1974 revolution in that country made a very important contribution to liquidating the last colonial empire, to bringing about a basic change in the balance of forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction in the African south. It was precisely in Lisbon 3 years later that a representative world conference against apartheid, racism and colonialism in the south of Africa was held which marked the beginning of coordinating the activities of international and national organizations and to backing the liberation struggle of the peoples of the African south. Therefore, the new Lisbon conference is in many ways a continuation of the efforts launched in 1977. However, it is to be held in a new situation in the south of Africa and in the whole world.

The strengthening of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, the attempts by international reaction to counteract against the national liberation forces, direct tallying of the President Reagan administration with the most reactionary regimes, have affected the situation in the African south. Having openly delcared his support to the Pretoria regime, President Reagan promoted the strengthening of direct contacts between the U.S. Administration and the racist military. Having started with secret visits to the United States of the leaders of the South African military intelligence, the White House and the (?union building) soon turned them into open ones. It has now become known about the training in the United States of South African servicemen from the so-called naval logistics of pilots and, finally, of the decision taken by the NATO bloc to deploy missiles made in the United States on South African territory, missiles which are capable of inflicting strikes practically on all the frontline countries.

Though a number of Western countries hold a more moderate stand on Pretoria than the United States, in fact their actions, in particular within the framework of the contact group on Namibia, also play into the hands of the racists. The SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] secretary on international relations, Peter Mueshihange, points out that, despite much publicity of the Western propaganda round the activities of this group, no meaningful progress has been made so far on Namibia. Justifying its participation in the work of this group, the leaders of the French foreign policy agency declare, for example, that they are protecting the interests of the Africans in it. However, such allegations cannot disguise actual affiliation to the Pretoria authorities in their wish to gain time, to create political forces in Namibia which would be able to ensure a neocolonialist settlement of the problem. It is no coincidence that the SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, called the policy of France in the Namibian question double-faced. Therefore, it is natural that there are forces in the NATO countries which (?strive) to prevent holding the conference in Lisbon.

The leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Mario Soares, was acting particularly actively and noisy in this direction. It is not the first time that Mario Soares is occupying the stand hostile to the interest of the peoples in the African south. It was he who, having taken the post of minister of foreign affairs after the victory of the Portuguese revolution, was retarding an agreement on granting independence to Mozambique. It was he who did everything in his power to prevent Portugal from recognizing the Agostinho Neto Government immediately after Angola was explained [as heard] independent in November of 1975.

The delegates to the first Lisbon conference remember that neither Soares himself nor anyone from among the Portuguese Government headed by him at that time did not meet [as heard] with the leaders of the national liberation movements of the African south participating in it.

The campaign against the new Lisbon conference was launched by Mario Soares back last year and immediately he was rebuked by the ambassadors of the African countries to Portugal who underlined in their joint statement in June of 1982 their interest in holding such a conference. When, at the beginning of this year, Soares began repeating his insinutations that allegedly holding a conference served the interests of the Soviet Union alone, he was again rebuked. In any case, either the activities of the leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party or the visit to Lisbon of the United States Ambassador in Lusaka on the eve of the conference, or the frantic actions of the racist embassy in Lisbon could not disrupt holding the conference. [sentence as heard] The population in it has been confirmed by hundreds of representatives of the public of various countries of the globe, from Sweden to Botswana and from Canada to Australia.

As for the accusations that the conference allegedly serves the interests of the Soviet Union, the following can be said about that: The very course of the preparations for the conference, its composition, only confirm that the so-called interests of the Soviet Union in African south coincide with the interests of the peoples of this region, with the interests of the fighters against racism and colonialism all over the world. it is worth recalling in this connection that such an authoritative agency as the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalignment Movement came out with an appeal to support the conference.

The large-scale backing to the Lisbon conference is quite natural and it provides for that hope that, irrespective of all the intrigues of the opponents of the cause of national independence and peace in the south of Africa, the new Lisbon conference will be held in a spirit of unity and consolidation and will lead to a new upsurge of the international movement of solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, racism and colonialism.

USSR Greets Conference

PM281429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Participants in the International Conference of Solidarity with the "Frontline" States and for National Liberation and Peace in Southern Africa.

We cordially greet the participants in the international conference of solidarity with the frontline states and for national liberation and peace in southern Africa.

Your conference's noble tasks are dear to Soviet people and meet with their understanding. The Soviet Union, true to its Leninist foreign policy course, invariably comes out in support of the struggle of Africa's peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism; and for the complete elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid on the African Continent.

The policy of racism, terror, and aggression pursued by the South Africa regime is a serious threat to the free and independent development of African countries, to international peace, and to the peoples' security. This policy forms part of American imperialism's "crusade" aimed at suppressing progressive democratic forces and national liberation movements, at further whipping up international tension and the danger of war, and at stepping up the arms race.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the perfidious aggressive actions of the racist South African regime against the Frontline States and advocates the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of racist troops from Angolan territory.

Soviet people reaffirm their full support for the South-West African People's Organization as the sole, true representative of the Namibian people; demand the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the well-known UN decisions; and express solidarity with the struggle of South Africa's African National Congress for the total elimination of the ignominious apartheid system.

We wish the conference participants success in their work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speeches Made

LD271002 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 27 TASS -- By correspondent V. Golenkov reports:

The International Conference of Solidarity with the "Frontline States," for National Liberation and Peace in Southern Africa, currently under way here, was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee A. Inzhievsky. He pointed out that the aggravation of the situation in southern Africa is a result of the heightening of international tension due to the course of imperialist circles led by the U.S. Administration towards confrontation, the arms race and suppression of national liberation movements.

Pretoria's Washington-encouraged course towards launching aggression and terror against neighbouring nations and exercise of apartheid policies with regard to the native population in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia constitutes an integral part of the imperialist policy, the speaker said. The head of the Soviet delegation reiterated the USSR's firm and consistent support for the struggle of the Namibian people led by the genuine and sole representative -- SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African People led by the ANC against the hated apartheid system.

The participants in the conference sharply criticized the policy of the United States and other Western countries for all-round cooperation with racist-ruled South Africa.

Angola's Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, addressing the forum, declared that the struggle for national liberation and peace in southern Africa cannot be limited to the struggle against the Pretoria regime alone. It is also necessary to offer resistance to the U.S. overall strategy, he said. More than 10,000 Angolans died as a result of the aggression against Angola between 1975 and the present time, he pointed out, whereas the damage inflicted to the national economy amounted to 7.5 billion dollars. South Africa intensified its attempts in recent time, Paulo Jorge noted, also against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Lesotho. The minister said in conclusion that the Angolan people will not abandon solidarity with the Namibian peoples struggle for national liberation, and called for all-round assistance and support to the southern African peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

PAIGC [Guinea Bissau] Permanent Secretary V. Cabral denounced the atrocities perpetrated by the South African racists and the support they enjoy from Western countries, including from Europe.

OAU Under Secretary-General N. Judy sharply criticized Western mass media bodies for keeping silent on the plight of people in southern Africa.

The conference is continuing its work.

SWAPO's Nujoma on Conference

LD282235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Correspondent Vladislav Chernukha report from Lisbon]

[Text] A 3-day international conference of solidarity with the Frontline States for national liberation and peace in southern Africa has ended here. Taking part in it were representatives of 27 governments, the United Nations organization and other international and national public organizations, including a delegation of the public of our country. The concluding declaration of the conference contains a demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the racist Republic of South Africa from the territory of Angola, and condemns the aggressive, subversive, and provocative actions of the apartheid regime against other Frontline States and Lesotho. The policy of the Reagan administration, the concluding declaration notes, encourages an unyielding attitude on the part of the apartheid regime.

At the microphone of Moscow Radio Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into translation] The success of this this conference, Sam Nujoma said, has been expressed in the widest support for the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and for the Frontline States, which are the vanguard in the struggle for the liberation of the continent from the remnants of colonialism and domination by other countries. We are therefore leaving Lisbon and returning to the bases of our fighting operations in a state of great enthusiasm. It only remains for us to achieve final victory, take power into our own hands, and form a people's government. This government will serve the interests of the entire Namibian people, irrespective of the color of skin, racial affiliation, or origin of the citizens, the president of SWAPO stressed in conclusion. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA DENIES REPORT ON FOOD SUPPLY MISUSE

LD291110 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Addis Ababa March 29 TASS -- Ethiopia has firmly turned down a report in the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES that it allegedly hands over to other countries food supplies provided to it by international organizations. Representative of the commission for relief to people, who suffered from natural calamities, and displaced persons said that the report in the London newspaper is part of the campaign which has the aim to discredit the effort of the national-democratic government of Ethiopia in dealing with consequences of the drought.

He noted that such false assertions had been repeatedly spread by Western mass media, though the distribution of food supplies to Ethiopia is strictly controlled by foreign experts and representatives of international organizations. SUNDAY TIMES could have checked the data. It should not act in the role of the accomplice of those who seek to smear the Ethiopian revolution and the activities of the commission.

VLASOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA

Activities Reported

PM251325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 Mar -- The visit to Ethiopia of the CPSU delegation headed by A.V. Vlasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, continues.

The delegation is visiting Ethiopia in accordance with the plan for links between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

During a tour of the country the delegation visited the polytechnical institute in Baherdar, which was built and presented to the Ethiopian people by the Soviet Union in 1963.

Addressing the delegation's members, institute director (Shibabau Belayn) stressed that in the period which had elapsed this higher educational establishment, where a large collective of Soviet teachers work, has trained more than 2,000 highly skilled specialists for various spheres of the national economy. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and people for their selfless assistance and support for the Ethiopian revolution in developing the national economy and creating firm foundations for a socialist society in the country.

The head of the CPSU Delegation appraised highly the efforts of the revolutionary government and COPWE in effecting vital socioeconomic transformations, and voiced confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and COPWE and between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples will continue to develop successfully in the interests of peace and progress.

PRAVDA Update

PM291143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Mar -- In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and COPWE, a CPSU delegation headed by A.V. Vlasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, was on a visit here 16-25 March.

During the visit the delegation had meetings and exchanged opinions on party work questions with responsible workers from the COPWE Central Committee and toured GOJAM Province, where it saw the activity of a number of industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, educational establishments, and COPWE local committees.

The delegation was received by (Legesse Asfau), member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the COPWE Executive Committee. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions pertaining to the further strengthening and expansion of cooperation between the CPSU and COPWE, as well as the forms and methods of party organizational and ideopolitical work carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and by local party organizations.

Vlasov Departure Statement

EA261831 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Aleksandr Vlasov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republic party committee, left for home this morning after a 10-day working visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Vlasov, who was leading a Soviet delegation, said before leaving that his stay in Ethiopia enabled him to witness the broad masses actively participating in the struggle to bring victory to the revolution, particularly now when work is in progress to implement the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress.

Comrade Vlasov, the leader of the delegation, said in his statement that his talks with the comrades of the COPWE Central Committee were useful, contributed toward strengthening relations, and facilitated the exchange of many struggle experiences, particularly those following the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the CPSU and COPWE. The exchange of experiences between the two organizations will strengthen relations and broaden cooperation between the two bodies.

Delegation's Return Noted

PM281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by A.V. Vlasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, which has been in Ethiopia in accordance with a plan of ties between the CPSU and COPWE, has returned to Moscow.

ETHIOPIAN COPWE MEMBER ON CPSU EXPERIENCE

PM251421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Role"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Mar -- The CPSU's wealth of experience in party and state building is of enormous significance for the revolution in Ethiopia where the formation of a vanguard party of the working people is in progress, Berhanu Baye, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) told a TASS correspondent. He headed a delegation of leading officials of the COPWE Central Committee which has returned here from the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE -- A Soviet delegation including (Teimur) Kamalov, deputy minister for land development [title as heard], left for Mozambique. The delegation will discuss expansion of mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture. At present Soviet experts from Uzbekistan are engaged in research on cotton cultivation in government schemes in Mozambique. [Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 18 Mar 83 GF]

SOVIET COMMERCE DELEGATION VISITS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Kenya have been strengthened by the visit to Kenya of a Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation. During its visit last week, the delegation was received by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. According to the president, Kenya's interests lie in developing strong trade links with all countries irrespective of differences in policies and opinions. The outcome of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation's visit to Kenya included the signing of an agreement broadening cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the two countries. The agreement, said the chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Francis Macharia, will promote the economic trade links between the Soviet Union and Kenya. [Text] [Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 28 Mar 83 EA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

Security Council Debate

LD291409 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Security Council of the United Nations resumed the discussion of the dangerous increase in tension in Central America in connection with the invasion of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs.

It is significant that though the permanent representative of the United States at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has already taken the floor four times in the Security Council, every time she studiously kept silent about the specific data cited at the meeting on the conspiracy of her government in the organization of the armed provocations against Nicaragua.

In this context the Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Victor Hugo Tinoco once again urged the American delegate to give a clearcut reply at least to three questions: Is the Central Intelligence Agency connected with the counter-revolutionary forces operating against Nicaragua from Honduran territory? Has the United States Administration earmarked appropriations for financing counter-revolutionary actions against Nicaragua? Are there military camps in the United States for the training of the counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs?

The Nicaraguan representative once again expressed the willingness of his country for a peaceful negotiated settlement of all disputed problems. On instructions from his government he proposed a Nicaraguan-Honduran summit meeting, also attended by representatives of Venezuela and Mexico. He also emphasised that Nicaragua was prepared for a dialogue with the United States at any time.

The delegates of the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Algeria and Yugoslavia, speaking in the United Nations Security Council, called for a peaceful settlement of the existing differences and problems in Central America.

The representative of Bolivia F. Salazar Paredes, speaking at the meeting, said that the desire of the peoples to improve their living conditions must not serve as justification for attempts to destabilize the government of this or that country.

W. Natorf, the permanent representative of Poland at the United Nations, pointed to the hypocricy of the policy of the United States in Central America. The former friends and patrons of the dictator Somoza, he said, now support the Somoza gangs that use as cover the high-sounding slogans "democracy," "liberty" and "defence of human rights."

AUCCTU Denunciation

LD292353 Moscow TASS in Engish 2107 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR has published a statement here saying that Soviet working people received with anger and indignation the unquieting reports about armed provocations against Nicaragua.

This fresh bandit sally against Nicaragua staged by Somoza's men with the direct participation of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is an element of the criminal plan worked out by the Reagan administration to destablise and destroy the Sandinist people's revolution, provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, and aggravate the situation in Central America.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR condemned the Washington-supervised aggressive actions which constitue a threat to universal peace, and expressed the firm conviction that the revolutionary people of Nicaragua guided by the Sandinista National Liberation Front would rout the intervention forces. The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR expressed fraternal and inviolable solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people who are defending the dignity and independence of their motherland.

NICARAGUA TV REPORT ON ANDROPOV-ORTEGA TALKS NOTED

PM291025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sincere Solidarity"]

[Text] Managua, 26 Mar -- Sandinist television has transmitted as a major news item a report on the meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D. Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

The Soviet Union, the television report stressed, adhering consistently to its Leninist internationalist policy, has once again expressed through the CPSU leader its sincere solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just cause.

At the Moscow meeting, it was noted in the Sandinist television report, considerable attention was devoted to the situation in Central America, which has deteriorated sharply in recent times through the fault of the Reagan administration. The new phase in the escalation of aggressive actions by Somoza gangs, backed by the CIA and the Pentagon, is a concrete manifestation of the U.S. interventionist course aimed at eliminating the national liberation movements of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

The words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that the Soviet Union gives the Nicaraguan people political support and material assistance inspire them with confidence in their inevitable victory over counterrevolutionary groupings, the television report stressed.

SOVIET OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIP VISITS BUENOS AIRES

PM291601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Captain 1st Rank V. Rodionov and Lieutenant Captain V. Myasnikov: "Soviet Sailors in Argentina"]

[Text] On board the oceanographic reserach ship "Admiral Vladimirskiy" [no date given] -- By prior arrangement, the USSR Navy's oceanographic ship "Admiral Vladimirskiy" arrived on an official visit to the Argentine port of Buenos Aires after completing an antarctic expedition. Heading the visit is Vice Admiral V.I. Akimov. He paid a visit to Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral C.P. Carpintero. A meeting was held between officers of the Soviet antarctic expedition and officers of the Argentine Navy's hydrographic service.

Over 100,000 citizens of the Argentine capital went on board to visit the Soviet ship.

The Soviet sailors are touring the sights of Buenos Aires.

DECISION ON IMPROVING CONSUMER SERVICES ADOPTED

Joint Party-Government Decision

LD291408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the further development and improvement of consumer services to the population.

The decision notes that in order to improve the living conditions of the working people major measures are being implemented in the country for the development of consumer services to the population. At the same time the level of consumer services which has been attained does not fully correspond to the growing demand of Soviet people. There are still quite a few significant shortcomings in the work of consumer services enterprises and organizations. Established times for the execution of orders are often not complied with [narushayutsya] and in several instances the population wastes much time on satisfying their requirements for consumer services. The efficiency of production and service at many enterprises remains low. Consumer services are insufficiently developed in many rural regions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have obliged party, administrative, and economic bodies to pay more attention to matters of developing and improving the activity of consumer services enterprises, to manifest continual concern for the strengthening of the material and technical base of the important branch of the national economy and for the creation of modern consumer service enterprises. The decision maps out a whole series of measures for the development and improvement of consumer services to the population.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed firm confidence that party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all workers in consumer services, will take the necessary measures to ensure obligatory fulfillment of the task of development and improvement of conumser services to the population. New successes have been achieved in the implementation of the measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being.

Additional Information

LD291816 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the further improvement and development of consumer service to the population. It notes that in order to improve the living conditions of the working people, major measures are being implemented in the country for the development of consumer service to the population.

At the same time, the level of consumer service which has been attained does not fully correspond to the growing demands of Soviet people. The decision proposes to the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics and the Executive Committees of Kray and oblast Soviets of people's deputies that measures be taken, in particular, to introduce new forms of consumer services and progressive forms of service; to expand the network of integrated reception points and high-ranking enterprises of consumer service; to ensure the receipt of orders for all types of services offered by consumer service at enterprises' integrated reception points and consumer services buildings located in the countryside; and to continue to improve working conditions in consumer service enterprises so as to make life more comfortable for the working people.

The decision pays attention to the necessity of setting up specialized production associations in the main forms of consumer services. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee on sending a large detachment of Komsomol workers and young people to work in the consumer services system as a form of public service. [poryadke obshchestvennogo prizyva]

A detailed version of the decision is published in the press.

WESTERN ATTEMPTS TO MAKE MARTYR OUT OF CRIMINAL

LD291552 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 28 Mar 83

["Who Is Being Defended in the West" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 March (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin writes:

Another name, one Vyacheslav Sysoyev, is being seen frequently on the pages of U.S. and French newspapers as another "political martyr in the Soviet Union." Another "special committee" has even been created and not without the help of Western special services. This time it is called "in defense of artist Sysoyev." Thanks to this committee, Vyacheslav Sysoyev has been declared a freedom fighter who is being persecuted by the authorities for his "political convictions."

Let us see who this "political fighter" really is and for what crimes criminal proceedings were initiated against him. At a militia department I was shown the file on V. Sysoyev's case in which the history of his crime is revealed. Vyacheslav Vyacheslavovich Sysoyev was born in Moscow in 1937. Without special training or definite occupation, the newly-proclaimed "genius" decided to work in the field of art. But, to the artist's great disappointment, his works achieved no success. His best friend, one Rabin, who currently lives in the West, told him in a fit of frankness: "I'm sorry, Slava, but you are no artist." Even such a "collector", or putting it simply, a buyer of pictures, as a certain Aleksandr Glezer, now a member of the "Sysoyev defense committee" in the West, refused to acquire the works of this unrecognized "genius". The reason for his refusal: Sysoyev had not the slightest sign of talent.

However, it proved difficult for Sysoyev to accept this. He had decided that if art failed him he would earn money by means of pornography. He began meeting diplomats and journalists from the United States and other Western countries. Sysoyev always made the same request -- give me a pornographic magazine. Every foreigner knows that importing such materials into the USSR is forbidden. Nevertheless Sysoyev received such "presents" and then made slides from them. When his residence was searched, over a thousand pornographic slides were confiscated, showing figures reproduced from dirty pornographic magazines. Sysoyev went all out to sell these slides. Since the production and dissemination of pornography in the USSR is against the law, V. Sysoyev was summoned to the police in 1979 to account for his behavior. However, he chose not to appear and took refuge. Sysoyev was finally caught. For disseminating pornographic materials (a crime for which provision is made, incidentally, by legislation in other countries, including some in the West) criminal proceedings were instituted according to Article 228 of the RSFSR Criminal Code (Preparation or Marketing of Pornographic Objects).

Such is the true face of Sysoyev, a man who is being dubbed a "fighter for democratic institutions and ideals" in the West.

CSA INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY

PM221313 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12 Mar 83 (Signed to Press 14 Mar) p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR Industry in the First 2 Months of 1983"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the results of industry's work during January-February 1983.

The volume of industrial production in January-February 1983 increased by 5.3 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity for the same period increased by 4.6 percent.

The January-February plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The indicators for individual ministries production activity are as follows:

All-union and union republic ministries	Percentage fulfillment of January-February output volume plan	January-February 1983 as Percentage of January-February 1982	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.5	100.9	98
Oil Industry	101	102	99.7
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.6	104	103
Gas Industry	(?102)	(?107)	(?108)
Coal Industry	100	102	99.4
Ferrous Metallurgy	100.8	105	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	(?101)	(?105)	104
Chemical Industry	100.3	105	105
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	100.7	113	111
Power Machine Building	103	104	103
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	105	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	101	108	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	109	109
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	107	106
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	107	108
Automotive Industry	102	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	113	110
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	108	107
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	107	107
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	102	107	108

Constructi Materials Industry	102	107	107
Light Industry	100.6	102	103
Food Industry	102	107	107
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	107	112	110
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	107	106
Fish Industry	108	108	107
Procurements	102	104	103
Medical Industry	100.2	112	111
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	122	118

For machine building ministries, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Procurements and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have fully transferred to planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net output, the figures are cited in accordance in terms of this indicator.

Cited below are the figures for union republics (including industry under union level jurisdiction):

Union Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of the January-February output sales plan	January-February 1983 as Percentage of January-February 1982 in terms of production volume
RSFSR	101	105
Ukraine	102	105
Belorussia	102	107
Uzbekistan	101	106
Kazakhstan	101	105
Georgia	102	105
Azerbaijan	101	105
Lithuania	103	107
Moldavia	102	117
Latvia	102	104
Kirghizia	101	103
Tajikistan	102	103
Armenia	100.8	102
Turkmenistan	103	106
Estonia	102	107

Production of the main types of output totaled:

Types of output	Production		January-February 1983 as percentage of January-February 1982
	February 1983	January-February 1983	
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	121	253	103
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	47.6	100	102
Gas-billion cubic meters	42.1	88.2	108
Coal--million tons	59.9	122	100.5
Steel--million tons	11.8	24.8	104
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	8.2	17.4	104
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	3.1	106
Iron ore--million tons	19.0	39.4	103

Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient)--million tons	2.3	4.9	111
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units) --thousand tons	46.3	95.2	108
Sulfuric acid--million tons	2.0	4.2	108
Synthetic resins and plastics --thousand tons	361	731	109
Chemical fibers and yarns --thousand tons	104	212	104
Tires--millions	5.0	10.4	101
AC motors--million kilowatts	4.4	8.9	107
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	172	345	104
Including with digital program control	41.8	85.3	122
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	52.9	104	106
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots)--units	482	933	147
Instruments, automation equipment and spares--million rubles	344	690	107
Computer equipment and spares--million rubles	232	458	109
Petroleum equipment--million rubles	17.4	35.0	101
Chemical equipment and spares--million rubles	66.9	134	107
Manufacturing equipment and spares for the light and food industry--million rubles	125	251	107
Mainline diesel locomotives--thousand horsepower	303	632	97
Mainline electric locomotives --thousand horsepower	336	625	99.2
Mainline freight cars--thousands	4.6	9.8	101
Tractors--thousands	46.3	94.7	102
Agricultural machinery--million rubles	281	550	110
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production--million rubles	193	387	108
Grain harvesting combines --thousands	9.6	19.2	112
Excavators--thousands	3.3	6.8	98
Timber (excluding small wood procurements)--millions trimmed cubic meters	30.1	58.3	101
Paper--thousands tons	435	917	108
Of which newsprint--billion square meters	2.2	4.9	103
Cement--million tons	9.8	20.4	113
Precast ferroconcrete (exluding output of subsidiary enterprises) --million cubic meters	8.6	16.9	106
Fabrics of all types--billion square meters	0.9	1.9	104

Knitted underwear and outerwear--million articles	134	269	101
Leather footwear--million pairs	62.4	126	104
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.6	1.5	106
Sausage products (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	234	473	100.7
Edible fish products, including canned fish--million rubles	455	904	111
Animal oil (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	60.7	120	125
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent terms (from state raw material resources) -- million tons	2.0	4.2	106
Margarine products (from state raw material resources)-- thousand tons	130	260	110
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources) -- thousand tons	222	496	108
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.6	11.6	105
China and earthenware -- million rubles	69.4	143	105
Radio receivers -- millions	0.7	1.5	111
Television sets -- millions	0.7	1.4	108
of which color sets	0.3	0.5	117
Refrigerators and freezers --thousands	485	980	102
Including with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters and over	226	461	108
Washing machines -- thousands	362	683	110
Motor cycles and motor scooters --thousands	91	185	101
Furniture-- billion rubles	0.6	1.1	107

The results of industry's work in January and February have been summarized. The output sales volume plan was fulfilled 101 percent. All industrial ministries and union republics coped successfully with the targets. A considerable quantity of gas, coal and iron ore was extracted above the plan and a considerable quantity of metal output, mineral fertilizers, tires, vehicles, grain harvesting combines and beet harvesting machines, machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, newsprint, cement, radio receivers, refrigerators, freezers, cotton and linen fabrics and food products were produced above the plan. The plan and supplementary target for the extraction and primary refining of oil were overfulfilled.

The overall volume of industrial output increased by 5.3 percent in comparison with January-February last year, and labor productivity in industry rose by 4.6 percent in the same period. The increase in labor productivity accounted for 87 percent of the industrial output growth. It is also necessary here to take into account the fact in January-February this year there was 1 working day more than in the corresponding period last year.

Considerable production increases were secured in fuel and energy complex sectors. Electricity generation increased by 3 percent, oil and gas condensate extraction by 2 percent, gas extraction by 8 percent, and coal extraction by 0.5 percent. The plan targets for gasoline and diesel fuel production were fulfilled.

In ferrous metallurgy the 2-month plan for smelting of pig iron and steel and the production of rolled metal and pipes was fulfilled. Production of these types of output increased by 3-5 percent in comparison with the first 2 months of last year.

In the chemical, petrochemical and microbiological sectors of industry production of mineral fertilizers and soda ash increased by 11 percent in January and February in comparison with the same period last year, production of chemical plant protection agents and sulfuric acid increased by 8 percent and microbiological fodder protein by approximately one-third. Despite the overall increase in chemical production, less sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers were produced than envisaged by the plan, which has had an adverse effect on the development of a number of processing industries and sectors producing consumer goods.

In machine building, preferential development rates were achieved in instrument-making and the production of computers, industrial robots, forging and press machines, machine tools with digital program control, grain harvesting combines and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production. Fewer freightcars, certain types of agricultural machinery and bulldozers were produced than planned.

Despite a certain increase in production in comparison with January-February last year, there was a failure to achieve the planned output volume of round timber and lumber in the timber and wood-processing industry, certain types of paper (apart from newsprint) and cardboard and precast ferroconcrete and bricks in the construction materials industry.

In sectors primarily producing consumer goods, the rates of production growth were as follows: in light industry, 2.2 percent; in the food industry, 7.4 percent; in fruit and vegetable farming, 11.8 percent; in the meat and dairy industry, 7.4 percent; in the fish industry, 8.5 percent; and in the production of cultural-consumer and household goods, 5 percent.

There was an increase in production of cotton and linen fabrics, nonfabric materials, hosiery, china and earthenware, groats, tinned products, vegetable and animal oil, margarine products, synthetic detergents, radio receivers, and furniture. However, there was a considerable shortfall in consumer receipt of wool and silk fabrics, knitwear, leather footwear, color television sets and certain other consumer goods and prime necessities.

The results of the work of certain enterprises and associations this year are still being adversely affected by violations of plan, production and supply discipline. Rail transport has failed to ensure the prompt loading and shipment of a number of types of national economic freight. It is for this reason, in particular, that output sales indicators have deteriorated at coal mining enterprises in a number of parts of the country even though the majority of them overfulfilled the coal extraction plan.

Pledges for the supply of output are not being met promptly by associations and enterprises in the chemical industry, power machine building, the electrical equipment industry, the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, and also in the light industry. In the first 2 months, consumers failed to receive industrial output worth hundreds of millions of rubles -- or between 4-9 percent of the plan.

The task of production collectives is to analyze in depth the fulfillment of plans and contractual obligations and to take measures to eliminate shortcomings in work. There is an important role here for party organizations, which are expected to mobilize enterprise collectives to seek out hidden production reserves and to make a comprehensive study and use of advanced experience. It is necessary to improve the efficacy of competition and to focus the efforts of association and enterprise collectives on the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for the first quarter and for 1983 as a whole and on ensuring supplies in accordance with contracts and pledges.

SOVIET TU CHIEF SHALAYEV ON WAGES, CONDITIONS

PM241507 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Mar 83 p 7

[Undated Stockholm interview with Soviet AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev by Lillian Ohrstrom: "We Have Employee Investment Funds and no Unemployed"; in Sweden, date not given]

[Text] There are employee investment funds in the Soviet Union. In Russia, where profits go to the state for central allocation to various investment possibilities, "surplus profits" go into funds for local distribution. They give members the opportunity to draw higher wages and or build better vacation facilities."

I was told this by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Soviet All-Union Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU]. He has been visiting Sweden for the past 4 days partly to learn about new technology, employee investment funds, and the Swedish peace movement.

Imagine the Swedish Trade Union Federation chairman, the Central Organization of Salaried Employees chairman, and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations/ National Federation of Government Employees chairman all rolled into one. Throw in an industry and labor minister. All these people are one in Stepan Shalayev, for in the Soviet Union 132 million blue- and white-collar workers are organized in the same union. And there is nothing to prevent the chairman of this union from also being one of the 39 members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Stepan Shalayev has been paying a quiet visit to Sweden and met Swedish Trade Union Federation Chairman Gunnar Nilsson, Central Organization of Salaried Employees Chairman Bjorn Rosengren, and Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations National Federation of Government Employees Chairman Goran Kalin. He has also met Prime Minister Olof Palme. Shalayev is the most prominent Soviet citizen to visit Sweden since Aleksey Kosygin was here.

It was not the current annual wage negotiations in Sweden that interested Shalayev.

"I can understand that the wages struggle and the struggle for full employment are most important to you. You live in a country with private and multinational companies. But those of us who live in countries where companies are state-owned and belong to the people have other more important concerns. We, that is, the trade union, are members of production management teams."

[Question] Is this a guarantee that the members' interests will be satisfied? How can they express their displeasure? Do they strike?

[Answer] Strikes are not banned in the Soviet Union. But people do not need to strike. We have other ways of getting what we want. Through the trade union workers can express a vote of no confidence in their bosses.

Last year the trade unions demanded and got the dismissal of 9,840 administrators in this way.

[Question] Why were these administrators dismissed?

[Answer] They ignored safety regulations, for example, forced the workers to work overtime on Sundays, abused the wages system. [Answer ends]

Shalayev took a construction project in the Crimea as an example.

"In the Soviet Union the trade unions have great influence on how houses are allocated. But in this project an administrator gave two apartments to people who had nothing to do with the construction collective.

The trade union demanded that he change his decision. When he refused he was removed from the construction project. He was dismissed by higher authorities after a no confidence vote by the trade union. The two apartments were then allocated to construction workers."

"The allocation of homes, help in securing vacation facilities, assistance during illness or in case of death; these are important questions for the Soviet trade union movement."

[Question] How are wages distributed?

[Answer] It is determined annually by the government in consultation with the trade union whether the national income will stretch to wage increases. This year, for example, the wage increase will be 3.5 percent. And since prices are stable, this it is a real 3.5-percent increase. [answer ends]

But the distribution between different workers is done on a work evaluation system. Last year it was decided that the wages of mine and textile workers should be raised in relation to the wages of others.

Fishermen are now top of the wages league, followed by mineworkers, oil and gas workers, and in fourth place metal workers.

"We fix wages according to working conditions. Fishermen have a hard and dangerous job and are forced to spend a lot of time away from their homes and families," Stepan Shalayev said.

Similar arguments lie behind the fact that white-collar personnel have lower wages than workers. On the other hand, directors have 25 percent more than workers, Shalayev said.

[Question] But are wages not also used as an argument to get the workers to produce more?

[Answer] Yes, the majority have productivity payments. The person who produces more is paid more. [answer ends]

Time did not permit us to go into factors other than wages responsible for the creation of class differences in the Soviet Union. Things like access to information, certain services [tjaenster], desirable goods, and so on. But Stepan Shalayev, tall, dark, and very correctly and Russianly dressed in a black suit, answered all my questions willingly.

"The Soviet Union has not had a single registered unemployed person since June 1930," he said.

The problem in the Soviet Union is the opposite one. A further 2 million people are needed for production. That is why the Soviet Union is thinking about investing in new technology to achieve more efficient production.

It was the new technology which interested Shalayev most in Sweden, as well as the employee investment funds.

The Soviet Union has its own employee investment funds, Stepan Shalayev told me. In addition to the profits which go to the state for distribution between different investment projects, there are company funds, for what could be called surplus profits. This money goes to three funds: one for product development and rationalization at the company, another for social purposes, and a third for wage increases. How the money is to be distributed between the three funds is decided centrally.

LABOR REMUNERATION 'EXPERIMENT' APPROVED

PM291111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Conducting an Experiment to Improve the Labor Remuneration of Designers and Technologists in a Number of Leningrad's Production Associations"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on conducting in 1983-1985 an experiment to improve the labor remuneration of workers in design and technological organizations and subdivisions within the structure of the following production associations: the A.A. Zhdanov Izhorskiy Zavod, the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod named for the 22d CPSU Congress, the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, the S.M. Kirov Elektrosila, and the Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod.

The experiment is aimed at increasing the responsibility and the material commitment of workers in the design and technological services of these associations; raising the technical standards and quality of new developments; reducing the metal, labor- and energy-intensiveness of products; and completing a greater volume of work with fewer personnel.

During the experimental period the organizations and subdivisions will be allocated fixed wages funds based upon the number of workers at the start of the experiment.

The decision adopted permits the production associations to introduce, within the limits of allocated wage funds for design and technological organizations and subdivisions, supplementary payments in addition to the basic salary of designers and technologists directly employed on the elaboration of new and highly efficient equipment and techniques, taking into account their personal contribution, and to equalize the basic salaries of engineer-technologists with those of engineer-designers of the corresponding category. It is envisaged that the table of organization and basic salaries of engineers and technicians in these organizations and subdivisions will be approved without reference to average salaries in basic salary schemes, or to the accepted correlation of numbers in individual categories of workers.

A bonus system is being established for designers and technologists, linked to their personal contribution to the creation of new equipment and techniques. Higher bonus payments are also permitted for workers in experimental production facilities who are carrying out complicated operations.

The production associations in which it is planned to carry out the experiment are permitted to assess workers in design and technological subdivisions according to the procedure envisaged for workers in independent design and technology organizations.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, in conjunction with the ministries and departments concerned, has been instructed to elaborate and approve regulations on the procedure for conducting the above-mentioned experiment.

KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING ON SPRING SOWING HELD

'Team Method' Advocated

LD292132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting of the Union Kolkhoz Council is underway in Moscow. The chairman of the council, USSR Agriculture Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, gave a report on the tasks of farms in carrying out the spring sowing and fulfilling the annual plan.

He noted that farmers have significantly stepped up work in preparation for the season's mass field work. At the same time not all farms have yet prepared a sufficient quantity of seed, particularly for pulse and potato crops. Repairs of sowing machines, cultivators and plows have not been completed everywhere. Many powerful tractors are not ready for work.

At the meeting of the council much attention was also paid to the introduction of the team method of working on farms. In practice it has been shown over many years that the collective method of working in teams, including on farms, is the most perfect form of internal economic relations. Those who work by this method have a significantly higher rate of productivity, and costs are lower.

Teams from Sarayskiy Rayon, Ryazan Oblast, and Millerovskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast, have achieved high efficiency.

There are many other examples confirming the efficiency of subcontracting. However, it is still being introduced too slowly. There are instances where kolkhozes have a lack of interest in the formation of such teams and links and the principle of voluntariness is violated.

Spring Sowing 'Tasks' Outlined

LD292155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The tasks of the kolkhozes in executing the spring sowings were discussed today at the session of the Union Kolkhoz Council held in Moscow. The chairman of the council, USSR agriculture minister, Mesyats presented a report. He noted that agricultural workers are faced with substantially increasing the gross yields of all main crops this year. One of the decisive conditions in the fight for the harvest will be the expeditious and qualitative carrying out of the sowing. Many farms in the south of the country have already begun this. Much of the sowing work on much of the land is proceeding in conditions of deficit moisture. Front-ranking kolkhozes are making extensive use of the achievements of science and practice in order to obtain good, healthy shoots even in the conditions.

It is important now to prepare all the field equipment for work expeditiously. However, there are rayons where this work is progressing slowly. So far the repair of significant quantities of seed drills, cultivators, and plows has not been completed on a number of farms in the central Asian republics.

Those who spoke at the council spoke of the need for efficient use of resources allocated by the state for agricultural production. The introduction of economic accounting of collective contracting will facilitate this considerably. The advantages of this progressive form of organizing payment for labor are now clear to everyone. However, collective contracting is still being introduced slowly. Many kolkhoz specialists and leaders are not showing initiative in this matter.

Leaders of front-ranking farms shared experienced of the application of different forms of collective contracting at the council session.

Great attention at the council was also devoted to measures to improve the economic mechanism of production and to strengthen the farms' economies.

Winter Crop Loss Reported

LD292323 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A union Kolkhoz council session was held in Moscow today. Its chairman, USSR Agriculture Minister Mesyats, noted that the main task today is to carry out spring field work in an organized fashion. [shots of Mesyats addressing the meeting] This season's gross harvest of food crops is to be noticeably increased, particularly grain crops, despite certain losses of winter crops because of bad weather.

PRAVDA URGES ACTION ON FARM MACHINERY, TRANSPORT

PM231625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Valuable Spring Day"]

[Excerpt] In spring farmers are faced with a tremendous amount of work: sowing more than 150 million hectares. Today they have at their disposal everything they need to sow successfully. But, in order to achieve the planned yields of grain, fodder, and other produce, what is needed is a high degree of organization, efficiency, and vigorous, harmonious work by machine operators, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and agroindustrial association leaders, and specialists and workers of all enterprises and organizations serving the countryside. Grain growers pin their hopes for a weighty return from the grainfield, above all, on the efficient working of the agronomic service. Its specialists are entrusted with introducing scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems -- one of the chief means of improving yields per hectare and increasing gross yields of grain and other crops. It is their duty to organize the matter so that every technological operation is fulfilled with a kind of seal of quality.

Success in sowing, as is known, is largely determined by equipment readiness and the machine operators' skill. Many farms in Rostov, Odessa, and Alma-Ata Oblasts and Stavropol Kray have coped with machinery repairs in good time. But this work has dragged on in a number of parts of the country. Equipment is being reconditioned only slowly in Irkutsk and Turgay Oblasts. It is one of the urgent tasks of agroindustrial associations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, and subdivisions of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to rectify the situation and create all conditions for repair workers to improve the pace and quality of their work.

Rural workers are greatly concerned at the patchy work of machine-building enterprises. Thus, M. Vorobyev, chief agronomist of Novosibirsk Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz; Yu. Nikiforov, mechanic on Kalinin Oblast's Zhdanov Kolkhoz; and other writers of letters inform the editors of late delivery of spare parts and difficulties over the repair of motors and tractors. The Orel gearwheel plant, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the Sinelnikovo spring plant, and the Ulyanovsk motor vehicle plant are once again in debt to farmers. It is time for the leaders of the enterprises and the machine-building ministries to investigate the reasons for their laggardness, to help the collectives to overcome holdups, and to ensure the uniform dispatch of spare parts to republics, krays, and oblasts.

Farmers are still frequently let down by transport workers. Hundreds of finished machines are standing idle, waiting for cars in the loading bays of Gomselmash, Bobruyskselmash, and Belinskselmash. The leaders of the RSFSR Ministries of Railways, martime fleet, and river fleet must ensure the priority supply of transport facilities and containers and establish strict control over the movement of freight earmarked for the countryside.

Reports reaching PRAVDA indicate that sufficient stocks of fuel oils and lubricants have not been laid in everywhere. During the first 2 and 1/2 months of this year there was a shortfall of tens of thousands of tons of diesel fuel and gasoline supplies to farms in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Uzbekistan. It is necessary to accelerate these supplies and create stocks of petroleum products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes which would ensure the uninterrupted working of machinery during the sowing campaign. It is no less important to eliminate the shortcomings in fuel consumption and organize its careful recording and storage.

Spring brooks no delay. Even one lost day frequently results in a harvest shortfall. Party committees and rural Communists must ensure the efficient organization of field work, see to effective socialist competition among farmers; more widely introduced progressive labor organization and, payment methods, and collective contracting; and create the necessary conditions for machine operators so that everyone of them fulfills his shift targets. It is necessary to erect a strong barrier to the carelessness and indiscipline which are still encountered in the operation of equipment, the application of fertilizers, and the consumption of fuel and call strictly to account those who treat their duties carelessly, do shoddy work, and fail to look after public property.

SPRING FIELD OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE NOTED

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[Text] Ever more farms in the republic are joining in the spring field operations. Early spring crops are being sown at most kolkhozes and sovkhozes. While taking advantage of every minute of fair weather, the machine operators are endeavoring to sow spring crops well and rapidly, to prepare the soil for row crops, and to top dress winter crops. The rates of operations are high everywhere. Aggregates having a wide sweep have been used for sowing everywhere, and many farms have applied the [word indistinct] method. Here is what our correspondents report:

Odessa Oblast farmers have completed early spring sowing. Seeds have been planted on an area of 400,000 hectares. Excelling in work organization were all the 24 mechanized detachments at Kominternovskiy Rayon farms which have switched over to collective contracting.

Nearly 200,000 hectares of early spring crops have been sown at Kherson Oblast farms. Many machine operators are significantly overfulfilling their daily assignments; the quality of their work is excellent.

The mass sowing of early spring crops has begun in southern rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast.

The first thousands of hectares of sugar beets have been sown by the farmers of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast. Almost 50 percent of mechanized detachments have applied collective contracting. Sugarbeet sowing has also begun in Gusyatinskiy Rayon, Ternopol Oblast, in Chemerovetskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskiy Oblast, and in some rayons of Chernovtsy Oblast.